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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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AFRICA.

EGYPT.

M. MASPERO's excavations at *Luxor* were briefly described on p. 221, but besides this most important work other excavations were carried on. At *Thebes* some parts of the city belonging to the XI and XII dynasties have been examined and their method of construction determined: the ruins of five or six chapels—one built by Shabenac, daughter of Psammeticus I.—have been found. More important excavations have been made at *Medinet-Abou*, where the plan of the Coptic city might easily be reconstituted: under it parts of the Roman and Egyptian cities remain. Researches on the site of the ancient *Comonbos* show that the city was built, under the Ptolemies, on the ruins of a pharaonic city which remains almost entirely under the ground.

Fortifications.—Beside the great fortress of Abydos which, after the fifth dynasty, was overrun by a cemetery, and which has alone been studied up to the present time, M. Maspero has examined two other specimens of early military architecture. Their plan is nearly uniform; they are square enclosures with a large gateway and several posterns; the gateway is formed of wide apertures opening into successive courts.—Acad. d. Inscriptions, July 24, in *Le Temps*, July 26.

At *El-Khozam*, near *Thebes*, a funerary stele of the XI dynasty was found: at *Sîdt*, the cavern of a mediæval Arab alchemist which contained over two hundred early vases in stone and bronze, many of rare

archaic types. They must have been collected from the early rock-cut tombs in the neighborhood. Near *Edfoo* a number of Ptolemaic tombs have been discovered, tunnelled in a friable limestone crag. Only one is intact: a shaft six feet square and twelve feet deep terminates in a small chamber with a stone bench along one side. This chamber opens into a large hall, the walls of both being pierced with oblong niches or *loculi* containing mummies. Excavations have been continued in the vast necropolis of *Ekhmeem*. At *Helleh* was found the tomb of an esquire of Rameses II. and the portrait of two of this Pharaoh's war-horses; in a Coptic convent near *Assouan*, about twenty epitaphs of the VII century, including those of two bishops of Philae; in a Coptic church at *Deir el-Behari* a large number of well-preserved Coptic inscriptions, the largest being a theological document of about 300 lines on the natures of Christ.—*Journal des Débats*, June 10–12; *London Times*, July 27; *Journal Asiatique*, July 1885, pp. 92–95, 104.

M. REVILLOUT has undertaken the publication of a collection of demotic papyri, entitled *Corpus papyrorum Aegypti, a Revillout et Eisenlohr editum*. He is to publish, in five successive volumes, the "Acts" of the Louvre, the British Museum, Turin, Berlin and other less important collections: a sixth volume will classify all these documents according to subject-matter and dates, and will form a complete index of Egyptian law. The first number has already appeared.—*Journal Asiatique*, July 1885, p. 102.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—The probable program for the coming season is as follows. Mr. Petrie will resume work at Naukratis: leaving this work, after a while, to the superintendence of Mr. Ernest Gardner, he will proceed with Mr. Griffith either to the principal cemetery of Zoan (Tanis) or to another equally promising site in that direction.—*Academy*, Nov. 7.

CAIRO.—*Boulak Museum.*—New and important discoveries have made it possible to open at the Boulak Museum a gallery entirely for Christian monuments. Interesting Coptic steles have been found at Assouan and Erment, bearing dated inscriptions, which makes them important for the history of art. M. Maspero remarks that some of them, coming from Upper Egypt and belonging to the IX cent. A. D., bear ornamentation similar in motive to that of Romanesque churches of the south of France.—*Courrier de l'Art*, Aug. 7.

GOSHEN-KHATÁNEH.—The most important result of M. Naville's last winter's work was the identification of Saft-el-Henna, which is about 6 miles from Zagazig and is the site of a large ancient town, as the capital of Goshen. A monolithic sanctuary of the date of Nectanebo II., the last Pharaoh, stood here, and his statue was found. The name of Kesem,

here discovered to be that of the capital of the nome or province of Arabia, has long been identified with Goshen or Gesem, but no site had yet been established. The nome of Arabia was first constituted by Rameses II., and we thus understand how the land of Goshen became the land of Rameses. It is probable that the land of Goshen, exceeding in extent the Arabian nome, reached Pithom on the East and nearly to Heliopolis or On on the South.—Naville, at meeting of *Égypt Expl. Fund.*, Oct. 29: Cf. *Academy*, Nov. 7, 1885.

LUXOR.—Count Kalnoky has informed the Academy of Sciences of Vienna that the excavations executed at Luxor by the Austrian archæologists have brought to light some magnificent granite statues, all of which are considered to represent Rhameses III. One only is intact.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 17.

NAUKRATIS.—Mr. R. S. Poole reported to the Hellenic Society (June 25) that the exploration of the site of Naukratis was practically complete. He added that forty-two cases of antiquities were on the way home, that six important inscriptions had been found, and the sites of various temples established. Among the objects found, the inscribed handles of amphoræ and about 500 weights of all the standards in use at Naukratis are of especial importance.—*Academy*, July 4, p. 15. Since then, the exhibition at Oxford Mansion and at the British Museum of the important series of objects discovered on the site of this city, which are of such importance for the origins of Greek Art and its relations with the art of Asia and of Egypt, has led to the publication of an important series of papers by Mr. Ernest Gardner (*Academy*, Oct. 10) and Miss Amelia B. Edwards (*Academy*, Oct. 17 and 24) which describe the collection before its dispersion throughout the Museums of Great Britain. A good résumé is given in *The Mail* of August 5.

ZOAN (TANIS).—The objects brought by Mr. Petrie from Tanis have reached England, and are probably now on exhibition in the British Museum. The papyri found in the ruins of private houses have been submitted to Prof. Revillout, who pronounces the demotic specimens (which constitute the majority) to be of a very high interest. He is to give an important analysis of these documents. One of them, containing a list of hieroglyphic signs with transliterations into the hieratic script, each sign being accompanied by its name in the same character, has formed the subject of an exhaustive report by Mr. Griffith.—*Academy*, Nov. 7, 1885.

TUNISIA.

MISSION OF MM. REINACH AND BABELON.—At the sitting of the *Académie des Inscriptions* of May 8, 1885, a communication from M. Reinach

gave fuller information of the discoveries at *Gightis* and *Ziân*. At the former place, the forum was uncovered, and, besides inscriptions, there were found a head of Augustus with pontiff's veil, and three large marble statues, doubtless of local magistrates. The Augustus has been removed to the Bibliothèque Nationale; but the statues could not be moved on account of their weight. At *Ziân* five large headless marble statues were found on the surface of the ground; further, a large head of Claudius, of good workmanship, a head of the Empress Lucilla, and a curious golden amulet covered with enigmatical figures. The forum was excavated, and inscriptions from the portico showed that it was constructed by L. Marcius Barea, consul in 18 A. D., proconsul of Africa in 42 A. D., and by M. Pompeius Silvanus, consul in 45 A. D., proconsul of Africa in 57 A. D.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1885, I. p. 394.

CARTHAGE.—A complete organ (*orgue*), exactly figured in all its parts in terra-cotta, 0.19 met. high, has been found near Carthage. This discovery is of interest in the history of music.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1885, I. p. 393.

SFAX.—Workmen engaged on the ramparts of Sfax have discovered most important remains of a Christian basilica and cemetery: they found the baptismal font in the form of a piscina entirely covered with mosaics and in a tolerable state of preservation, on which many Christian emblems, flowers, and a cross were visible. Potteries and marbles adorned with the same emblems, fragments of walls and of pavements, a large number of tombs, etc. were also uncovered. Unfortunately, the workmen had demolished a part of the piscina before M. Zichel, the French vice-consul, was informed of the discovery. At present the excavations are being continued under his direction.—*Le Temps*, Nov. 1; *Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 13, 1885.

ASIA.

CAMBODIA.

The history of this country, which has been until now a sealed book, is being rapidly made known through the labors which M. Aymonier continues to carry on. The first fasciculus of his *Corpus* of the Indian inscriptions of Cambodia is now going through the press. In his exploration he always finds a Sanskrit epigraphy by the side of the native Khmer. Indian civilization, according to M. Aymonier, was brought to Cambodia at the commencement of our era by merchants, who founded colonies at the mouths of the rivers; and from this arose an empire. The earliest inscription is of Bhavavarman, who reigned in 600 A. D.: the official worship was then an eclectic Brahmanism which confounds the two

divinities Vishnu and Siva: the sculptures show already the worship of the female energies of Siva, the Saktis. The capital was still at the South, at Vyadhapura, whose ruins are, apparently, at Angkor Baurey, near the frontier of Cochinchina. Between 670 and 800 A. D. there is a dark period, to which belong the monuments of Angkor Thom, and the rise of Buddhism. The only known Khmer inscription which treats of general history is that of Sdok, which belongs to the reign of Jayavarman (802 A. D.), the founder of Angkor Vat, whose dominion extended even over Java, the civilization of which seems to have been much influenced by that of Cambodia. The decadence began in the middle of the XI century when Siam seems to have rendered itself independent.—*Journal Asiatique*, July 1885, p. 47-50. The rule of Cambodia for several centuries of its greatest prosperity appears to have extended as far north as the fifteenth degree of latitude and westward as far as Bangkok. The identification of Tchîn-la with Cambodia is now rendered certain, and through this agency Chinese and Cambodian chronology are seen to confirm each other.—*Rev. Arch.*, May 1885, p. 318.

HINDUSTAN.

Mr. Burgess, to whom Indian archæology owes so much, has in progress a volume on the Amarâvati Stûpa, illustrated by a large number of plates; another, with numerous drawings from the great temple of Ramešvaram, etc., at Mâdura in S. India; and, further, a complete account, with many drawings and photographs, of the remains at Hampi, the ancient Vijayanâgara; beside these, he is to edit two volumes of inscriptions, and a voluminous work on the Musalmân architecture of Gujarat. He has lately been appointed Archæological Surveyor of Southern as well as of Western India.—*62nd Annual Report of the R. Asiatic Society*, 1885, p. 69.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—Some new discoveries have been recently made in Southern India. Mr. Alexander Rea, First Assistant to the Archæological Survey, reports to Government that he has inspected the caves near Mâmandûr, in the North Arcot district, alluded to in Mr. Sewell's "List of Antiquities," vol. 1, p. 166, and that he finds them to be of Brahmanical and not Jaina origin, as previously supposed. The caves had not before been visited by any archæologist. They are four in number, and are coeval in date with the rock-cut remains at Mahâbalipuram. There are four inscriptions carved on the rock, mostly in Pallava-Grantha characters of the eighth century. A more important find, however, is that of a new Buddhist tope in the Krishna district. Mr. Sewell, in preparing his "List of Antiquities" for the Madras Government, received information of the existence of a "carved stone" on the

hill above the village of Rāmireddipalle, about ten miles north of the Krishna river, and about 15 miles from the well-known tope at Amarāvati. He instituted inquiries, and the district authorities forwarded a report and a series of four rough squeezes of sculptured stones. From these Mr. Sewell deduces the existence of a hitherto unknown tope at this place, the remains, such as they are, being undoubtedly Buddhist in origin. The Archæological Survey will now complete the necessary examination of the site, and excavate, if excavation appears to be necessary. It seems pretty certain that a tope stood on this spot. It remains to be seen whether the carved stones were proper to this place of worship, or whether they had been carried thither from Amarāvati. It will also be necessary to recover, if such exist, any inscription or other record which will throw light on the date of this monument. It will in all probability be found to date not later than the sixth century A. D.—*London Times*, Oct. 24.

SIRPUR.—Maj. Gen. Cunningham has published a report (Vol. XVIII) in which he describes some interesting ancient temples in the old cities of Rājim, Arang, and Sirpur, differing materially in plan and decoration from all the other temples of Northern India: they have no ground entrance on the front, the only access being by small flights of steps from the sides; the front is open to its full breadth. The sculptures on the pilasters are all Brahmanical. At Mathura he discovered a half-life-size figure of Herakles strangling the Nemean lion, which, after having been for years employed as the side of a watering-trough, is now safe in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. He considers this figure to "have been sculptured by some foreign artists for the use of the Greeks resident at Mathura," and "to be a direct copy of some Greek original."—*62nd Annual Report of the R. Asiatic Soc.*, 1885, p. 58-60.

ARABIA.

M. Huber's Discovery and Death.—The sitting of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* of July 3, 1885, was made unusually interesting by the account given in person by M. Félix de Lostalot, French vice-consul at Djeddah, of the finding of the remains of M. Charles Huber, the scholar killed by the Arabs, as well as the famous Teima stele, discovered by M. Huber shortly before his death. M. Huber was on a tour of exploration from Damascus through Southern Arabia, when an Arab told him of a large stone covered with letters at Teima. He went there and found it built into the wall of a house; this house he bought, and obtained the stone. Then he concealed it in Hail for the time. He made his way to Djeddah, much fatigued by his journey, and there told M. de Lostalot of his discovery. He set out again after a short rest, and

neglecting M. de Lostalot's advice as to his route, was killed by the Arabs. It was now M. de Lostalot's task to recover the remains of his countryman, and also the stele. He accomplished both objects by the help of an Algerian sheikh; although the recovery of the stone was made most difficult by the efforts of other persons and of the Turkish government, which had heard of the matter, to gain possession of so interesting a monument. The stele has an Aramean inscription upon it, and its sculptured decoration is Chaldeo-Assyrian. It dates, according to the Marquis de Vogüé, from the VI or V century before our era, and shows that at that period Aramean served as the chief vehicle of ideas for Semitic culture. The stele is to be placed in the Louvre, together with other Aramean fragments obtained with it.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 17.

The stele has already been known by squeezes, more or less defective, and has been the subject of a number of learned dissertations in Germany and France, but the study of it can now be carried on with far greater success on the original. M. Clermont-Ganneau has recognized, from it, the existence of a new divinity, *Selem*. M. Renan considers the inscription to be commemorative of the introduction of a foreign divinity into Teïma and of his being placed under the protection of the native divinity by a man of Hagam, residing in Teïma.—*Journal Asiatique*, July 1885, pp. 59–60.

PALESTINE.

The work of the Palestine Exploration Fund has been carried on during the past 12 months by Mr. Laurence Olyphant, Herr Schumacher, and Mr. Guy le Strange. The memoirs and map of Herr Schumacher will be put forward as the most important examination of the Jaulan district as yet made by any traveller. The ruins at Kh. Arkub-er-Rahwah are identified by Herr Schumacher with the Argob of the Bible commonly placed at the Lejjah, and a village called Sahem el Jolan with the Biblical Jolan, the site of which has been unknown. The ruins of the curious underground city of Ed Dera were examined and surveyed. Near the Ain Dakhar were found about 500 dolmens, and at Kefr el Mâ a remarkable altar and basalt statue.—*Academy*, July 18, p. 47.

ARTOUF.—In a letter to the *London Athenæum*, dated May 12, 1885, Mr. James E. Hanauer recounts the discovery near this town of a rock-altar with steps, the upper part of it closely resembling the monolith discovered two years ago at Marmeta by Mr. Schick. The newly-found altar is about a quarter of a mile from ancient Zorah (modern Sura'a), the home of Manoah and the birthplace of Samson. Mr. Hanauer calls attention to the rock-altar of Manoah mentioned in Judges XIII. 19–20, and notes the proximity of this later altar to the place where the ancient one must have been.

PHŒNICIA.

SIDON.—Six metres beneath the soil, stone implements have been found, and also vessels of red earthenware and a flute of the same, proving that, before the Phœnician colony, an older one belonging to the stone age had been planted here.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Aug. 22.

BEYRÛT.—M. Lœytved, Danish vice-consul at Beyrût, has found three Phœnician inscriptions. The first, a seal with one name, *Abd-Hadad*, servant of the god Hadad. The other two are both incomplete, but are interesting as having been found in Phœnicia. The former of these two contains the enumeration of a sum of money. The latter is of interest for philology, history, chronology, and Phœnician mythology. It reads: "Porch of the East and South constructed by the Elim envoys of Moloch-Astarte and his servant Baal-Hammon, for Astarte in Ashera, goddess of Hammon, in the 26th year of Ptolemy, lord of kings, the illustrious, Evergetes, son of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, divine brothers, the 53d year of the people of [Tyre]," etc. This is the year 221 B. C., and we have here a confirmation of the reckoning both of the reign of Evergetes and of the Syrian Era. It is noticeable that the titles of Ptolemy are those of Greek documents. The title *adôn melakim* was borne only by the successors of Alexander, and perhaps by Alexander himself. M. Clermont-Ganneau finds in this inscription discovered by M. Lœytved a confirmation of his own opinion previously expressed, that the celebrated sarcophagus of Eshmunazar, King of Sidon, in the Louvre, which also bears the title *adôn melakim* (κύριος βασιλείων), belongs to the period of the Diadochi.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1885, I. p. 395.

ARMENIA.

VAN.—At the sitting of the *Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France*, of June 17, 1885, M. Germain Bapst announced that excavations in Van had brought to light monuments of Chaldeo-Assyrian art the workmanship of which recalls that of the bronze chair obtained from the same source by M. de Vogüé.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 3.

PERSIA.

SUSA.—M. Dieulafoy, charged with an archæological expedition in Susiana, reported on July 10 to the *Académie des Inscriptions* the work done by him during the first term of the present year, and since then has published an article, with plates, in the *Revue Archéologique* of July-August. In 1881 and 1882 M. Dieulafoy became convinced that the mound of Susa (explored in 1851 by Sir Kenneth Loftus, who discovered there the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon, and a celebrated inscription) would yield good results if more thoroughly examined. He obtained the help of the French government and undertook the work. His last exca-

vations were commenced in February of this year. The city of Susa was divided by a wide river, now called Ab-Kharkha. On the right bank were the most closely-populated parts of the city: on the left bank were temples (or at least a *ziggurat*), the royal city, the city, and some palatial constructions. The excavations were confined to the last two ruins. According to a preliminary survey, the monuments may be separated into three groups, (1) on the N. W. the palace of Artaxerxes Mnemon, (2) on the East a platform 1200 by 800 metres, on which were the palaces of the Kings of Susa, and (3) on the S. W. the citadel. The excavations confirm the opinion that the walls of ancient Persian palaces were of brick, and that extensive use was made of decoration in faience. Enamelled bricks were found, from fragments of which could be reconstructed a superb lion in bas-relief 3.50 met. long by 1.75 high, set between two friezes of palmettes, rosettes and triangular ornament. Fragments of a second and third lion were found, which apparently formed part of a procession of lions decorating the exterior of the porch. The prevailing color of this decoration is turquoise blue. Inscriptions on the bricks and a fragment of a column of the time of Darius indicate that Artaxerxes had built on the site of a preëxisting palace. The chief acquisitions are the following: I. A bicephalic capital of gray limestone, analogous to the Persepolitan orders, 4 m. long. This will be sent to France, and will be the first Akhaemenid monument in a European museum. II. A fragment of the crowning member of the pylons of the palace. A portion of this, 10 m. long, which consists of a faience frieze 4.05 m. in height, has been picked up in fragments. These have been matched and numbered by Mme. Dieulafoy. The frieze will be placed in the Louvre. III. Two fragments of enamelled faience of the Elamite period; i. e., earlier than the Akhaemenids. IV. Fragments of bas-relief, of enamelled bricks, representing black personages, clad in tigers' skins and splendid robes on which is embroidered the fortress of Susa. The personages are adorned with bracelets and carry the high sceptre, the emblem of the Akhaemenid kings. M. Dieulafoy considers these to be royal portraits, and asks if the Elamite kings were Ethiopians. V. Various utensils of ivory, glass, and bronze, inscriptions, etc. VI. The greater part of a tower attached to the system of fortification of the entrance gate of the palace.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 24; *Rev. Arch.*, July-Aug.

M. Ernest Babelon will give in the next number of the JOURNAL a full account of these important and unique discoveries.

ASIA MINOR.

A new Austrian expedition to Asia Minor is to be undertaken, under the leadership of the well-known architect and professor in the Academy

of Art, Herr G. Neumann, whose objective points are the parts of Taurus and Antitaurus in which considerable discoveries of ancient remains were made some years ago. The route will be through Trieste, Smyrna and Adalia, and from there by land eventually to the sources of the Euphrates. —*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Aug. 1.

LESBOS.—Mr. Robert Koldewey has been making a journey through the island, carefully investigating all antique remains. He has found, that the ancient town of Antissa is wrongly placed upon the present maps. He is now able to give the true site of this town.

MYRINA.—In the *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov., 1885, M. E. Pottier makes a very careful study of the Satyr dancing and carrying the infant Dionysos,—a terra-cotta figurine found by M. A. Veyries at Myrina in 1882. M. Pottier classes the work as Hellenistic of the III or II century B. C.

ASIATIC TERRACOTTAS.—We make the following extracts from M. Salomon Reinach's two interesting papers in the *New York Nation* (Sept. 24 and Oct. 1), entitled *Asiatic Terracottas in the Louvre*. "It was not until 1876, when figures from Tanagra began to get rare in the markets of Athens and of Paris, that the Asiatic terracottas made their appearance. About fifty figures, quite different in style from the Bœotian ones, were brought to Europe, and, professedly discovered at Ephesus, found their way to the Berlin Antiquarium and the private collections in Paris. Encouraged by their success, the Greek dealers subsequently sent a large number of so-called *Ephesian* figures. Meanwhile forgery had been at work," etc., and the genuineness of the terracottas was suspected by Lenormant, Rayet and Longpérier. To the latter's condemnation of a collection of these figures belonging to M. Hoffman, and to M. Waddington's letter to M. Baltazzi of Constantinople, we owe the excavations undertaken by the French School, in the Greek necropolis on the estate of M. Baltazzi at Myrina near Smyrna. M. Reinach says, "In my opinion, the great mass of Asiatic figures which existed in Paris previous to 1880 may be classified as follows: 1, wholesale forgeries, manufactured in Athens; 2, partial forgeries, consisting of genuine heads, arms, legs, or bodies, arbitrarily united, by skilful hands, to fragments of other figures or to made-up material; 3, many genuine heads and some very few entire statues from Mount Pagus, in Smyrna; 4, figures from Pergamon, Cyme, and Myrina. The Greek dealers in Smyrna and in Athens invented the legend about the necropolis of Ephesus in order to divert the attention of Turkish officials from the real headquarters of their researches . . . Little is known as yet about the discovery of terracottas at Pergamon and Smyrna." The fragments found in the latter place have been picked up on Mount Pagus, "and the recent planting of vineyards on the slope of

the hill removes all hope of a methodical investigation. This is very much to be regretted, as the terracottas from Smyrna are generally copies from statues of the Alexandrine period, and surpass in beauty of style all the figures from other parts of Asia Minor.

"For the last ten years archæological magazines and books on art have repeatedly published interesting terracottas as discovered in Grynium or in Cyme. In fact, the necropolis of Grynium is utterly unknown, and the greater number of figures assigned to Cyme come either from Myrina or from very modern workshops." The latter are generally large groups, apparently formed from numerous fragments, and, "strangely enough, no fragment is missing, and the heads, especially, are always in a perfect state of preservation": this impossible state of completeness, their peculiar varnish and unclassical drapery are very suspicious circumstances. Herr von Duhn "ventures to suppose that the so-called Asiatic groups . . . originate in Attica and not in Asia Minor. . . The German scholar may be right, and even more so than he himself seems to believe. I agree with him in thinking that these celebrated groups come from Athens, but I am by no means certain that they were discovered in tombs."

The excavations on M. Baltazzi's estate, about half-way between Smyrna and Pergamon, were begun in 1880 by MM. Pottier and Reinach, and continued by M. Veyries. Before they were commenced, and since they have ended, the peasants have excavated on their own account. Of the terracottas discovered by the School, one third was given to the Turkish Government, and is now in the Tehinly-Kiosk Museum; one third to the French School, and the rest to M. Baltazzi, who "most generously abandoned his share to the School, which now possessed a collection of more than 900 figures, vases, bronzes, and other objects . . . the choicest part of it, numbering about 500 pieces, was sent to the Louvre. . . Our chief object during the diggings was not to discover a great many terracottas, but principally to ascertain the manner in which they were disposed in the graves. . . About nine graves out of ten yielded no objects, or nothing but paltry earthenware; others, especially children's graves, were brimful of terracottas, as many as fifty having been discovered in a single tomb. The offerings are not arranged in any order, but lie pell-mell in the pit, especially about the head and the feet of the deceased." The statuettes were often smashed before being thrown into the grave. "With the exception of a few archaic and a few late sepulchres, the 5000 graves which we opened in Myrina all belong to the Alexandrine and Greco-Roman epoch, when the city seems to have reached the highest degree of wealth and prosperity. The Myrinaean *coroplasts*, or manufacturers of terracottas, were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. The same fact had already

been noticed in Cyrenaica and in Southern Italy, and goes to prove that the moulds used in Tanagra freely travelled through the whole Hellenic world. . By far the greater number of statuettes found at Myrina are quite unlike the figures of Tanagra, and belong to an entirely different school of art. In Tanagra, the prevailing type, if we consider the terracottas of the best period, is that of a draped maiden or woman, standing or sitting in the attitude of repose. The subjects generally belong to private life; nude figures of gods and goddesses are exceedingly rare. In Myrina, on the contrary, resting or sitting figures are an exception; the statues of Venus, Eros, Bacchus, Victory, and Hercules are very numerous; and the influence of the Pergamenian school of sculpture may be traced with perfect certainty in nearly all the more important figures. . Again, while replicas of celebrated statues are not to be found in Tanagra, the necropolis of Myrina has yielded several copies of the Cnidian and Coan Venus by Praxiteles, of the Herakles type created by Lysippus, of athletes, hermaphrodites, and other subjects, the models of which must have enjoyed great reputation, as we possess marble copies from them of the Greco-Roman period. Most of the larger statuettes are winged, and their movements are exceedingly bold. The draperies, too, are treated in a free style very much resembling that of the Pergamenian high-reliefs. The two most frequent types—some tombs contained thirty or more specimens of each—are the Siren and Eros with folded wings. . Tanagræan figures rarely exceed ten inches in height; many statues from Myrina are three or four times as large. Another characteristic feature is the frequent mention of the artist's name on the basis of the terracotta or on its reverse, no signature having yet been discovered on the statuettes from Tanagra. Finally, we must mention a considerable number of large groups, banquets, scenes of love, and the like, which also betray the influence of the Rhodian and Pergamenian schools of sculpture, where similar complicated arrangements had come into fashion. Some figures might, at first glance, be taken for works of the archaic period; but it is easy to perceive that they are only pseudo-archaic. . By far the greater part of the terracottas from Myrina bear the mark of a quite definite and particular style, intermediate between the noble simplicity of Athenian art and the picturesque tendency to effect of the Greco-Roman school. Indeed there exists a close analogy between many graceful terracottas from Myrina (representing Erotes, dancers, flute-players, followers of Bacchus) and the paintings discovered on the walls of the Greco-Roman villas in Pompeii. . From a purely artistic point of view, they are certainly inferior to the delightful figures found at Tanagra; but, on the other hand, they can claim a variety of motives, an appearance of

vigor and physical health, which contrasts with the dreamy and almost melancholy exquisiteness of their brethren from Boeotian tombs."

EUROPE.

GREECE.

M. G. Lambakis has been appointed inspector of Christian Antiquities of Greece. The General Inspector of Antiquities, M. Panag. Kavvadias, has completed the catalogue of the Patissia Museum at Athens. The printing of the work in both French and German has already begun.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 15.

M. Kavvadias has commenced the publication of a short monthly bulletin in which he gives a brief account of the recent excavations and discoveries, the additions to Museums, etc.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION.—The Government has taken steps to stop the quarrying of stone near the Pnyx. A commission was formed early this year under M. Trikoupes, then Premier and Minister of Education, to name the localities archaeologically important, and hence claimed as the property of the State. The present minister is making efforts in the same direction.—*Athenæum*, July 25.

ATHENS.—*Agora*.—Digging on the site of the ancient Agora has begun. Numerous fragments of sculpture, etc., have already been found—among them, the head and torso of a woman, rudely carved heads of animals (apparently gargoyles), pieces of fluted and plain columns, carved flowers, and a Roman inscription. The excavations so far are on the spot occupied by Hadrian's Stoa. The accumulations of centuries have raised the soil here some 8 metres. Much may be expected from further digging.—*Athenæum*, June 26.

Olympieion.—Mr. F. C. Penrose is taking advantage of his stay at Athens to direct some further excavations, especially at the Olympieion, and to renew his earlier investigations into the curvatures in Greek buildings. His excavations at the Olympieion have uncovered a large number of colossal bases of columns.

Akropolis.—The new finds upon the Akropolis at Athens will soon be scientifically arranged. Ch. Tzountas will catalogue the inscriptions, P. Kavvadias and A. Koumanoudes the antiquities.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, May 23 and July 4.

BOIOTIA.—The excavations of M. Maurice Holleaux have brought to light a sufficient number of inscriptions, especially votive inscriptions, to leave no doubt that the site of the temple of Apollon Ptoos is to be found at Perdikovrysi in the *deme* of Karditza, Boiotia. The temple is of

Doric order, the façades measuring 11.80 m., the sides 23.30 m. Fragments of cornice, corona, and mutules preserve their polychromatic decoration. No traces of color remain, however, on the stucco covering the capitals and columns. Many fragmentary pieces of sculpture were found, several of which are of the archaic period and apparently formed parts of statues of Apollon. In particular, one statue, broken off below the knees, is very similar to the Apollon of Tenea, and is regarded by M. Holleaux as one of the most important works of archaic Greek sculpture. Several bronzes and many fragments of vases bear archaic inscriptions. The inscriptions found number about 60: the most ancient are earlier than the IV century B. C.; the most recent date from the II or III century A. D. Some of the inscriptions found are of importance. One of them has reference to the Boeotian Confederation. From others a long list of magistrates and artists of the VI century B. C. has been obtained. From two ex-votos bearing inscriptions, we learn that musical contests took place at the temple every fifth year.—*Bull. de Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov., 1885, pp. 474–481; *Athenæum*, May 31.

CORFU.—Mr. Deberton, formerly British consul at Corfu, has left his valuable collection of books to the Ionian Library. Mr. Woodhouse, who was Director of the Mint at Corfu has left his collection of antiquities to the Archæological Museum of the island.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 10.

DELOS.—The Greek Minister of Public Instruction has granted to M. Homolle permission to take up again the explorations at Delos, which were carried on by him until recently with so great success. He renews his investigations under an archæological mission from the French Government. The exploration of the *temenos* has been finished as far as possible, and has resulted in determining the circuit of the walls, the position of gates, and the system of roads, as well as the names of several points of the sanctuary. It has been proved that a mediæval city was grouped around the religious and military buildings of the Knights of St. John. Among the discoveries are fifty fragments of sculpture, and several terra-cottas and pieces of bronze. The most singular monument is a sculptured vase signed Iphikatides of Naxos, which school flourished from the VII to the V cent. B. C. The 224 fragments of inscriptions dating from the V to the I cent. B. C. are divided into accounts, decrees, choragic and dedicatory inscriptions, epitaphs, and stamps of amphoræ. Some have as many as 200 and 250 lines, and one has 600. They give much information on the history of Delos, the Kyklades, Rhodos, and all Greek countries, as well as on their commerce and political economy.—M. Homolle at the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, in the *Revue Critique*, Nov. 2, p. 349.

DELPHOI.—On the road from Amphissa to Delphoi some primeval graves have been found. The Greek government has sent to Olympia Professors Kastorchis and K. Mylonas to effect the delivery to the Germans of the duplicates of antiquities still there.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 4.

ELATEIA.—In the last number of the JOURNAL, p. 229, was mentioned the remarkable discovery of a stone with an inscription declaring it to be from Kana in Galilee where Christ turned water into wine, and with traces of an inscription scratched by Antoninus of Piacenza, who in his *Itinera Latina* speaks of having gone to Kana and of having sat upon the very couch on which our Lord sat, and written the names of his parents on it. In a letter to the *London Athenæum* of June 27, 1885, M. Spyr. P. Lambros says that, having been appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction, along with M. Dörpfeld and the Archbishop of Patras, to go to Elateia and examine the stone *in situ* and then have it removed to Athens, he took occasion to study Elateia carefully with a view to throw light on the matter. M. Dörpfeld's view was that, when the inscription of Antoninus was cut on it, the stone formed the upper part of a chair. But M. Lambros was unable to find the slightest traces of this scratched inscription which M. Diehl laid such stress on, while M. Diehl's absence in Asia Minor prevented explanation. In the other inscription, the word *οἶνον*, as M. Diehl gave it, should be *οἶνο*. M. Lambros notes as curious the number of associations with the holy places and sufferings of Christ in the neighborhood of Elateia. The name "Jerusalem" clings to old monasteries and grotto-churches in that district. Of interest also is the discovery made by M. Lambros that the Church of the Virgin, in which the stone was found, was built above the ruins of an ancient temple. This temple was 44.60 by 20.40 metres, and the breadth of the *cella* within was about 8.80 metres. On the site of the temple was found a stele with this inscription :—

Ποντίῳ ἑποµένδοντι Ποσειδῶνι Κρόνου υἱεῖ
 ἡ πόλις ἐδξαμένη τοῦσδ' ἀνέθηκε θεῷ
 ἡμιθέους σωτῆρας ὑπὲρ προγόνων τε καὶ αὐτῶν
 καὶ γῆς καὶ τεκέων καὶ σφετέρων ἀλόχων.

From this one would judge that the temple was of Poseidon: but Pausanias mentions only a temple of Asklepios, besides that of Athena Kranaia, outside the town. M. Lambros is inclined to think that this is that temple of Asklepios. In the temple, according to Pausanias, was a statue of the god by the Athenian sculptors Timokles and Timarchides.

The temple of Athena Kranaia was, according to the French explorations, 33.10 by 13.60 met. On the northern side were found the lower portions of ten columns still *in situ*. Originally the temple was supported on its north side by a stone breastwork. Considerable remains of the

statue of Athena have been found. They show the goddess in warlike guise, as Pausanias describes her. More than six hundred terra-cottas have also been found. All the remains have gone to enrich the local museum of Drachmani.—*Athenæum*, July 4.

In the *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.* for March, 1885, M. Paris publishes a new fragment of the decree of Diocletian, which fixed the maximum price of materials for vestments.

ELEUSIS.—The excavations at Eleusis have been going on since June, 1882, and have cost the Greek Archæological Society of Athens some 10,000 l., of which 8,000 l. had to be paid for the cottages of villagers on the site, before work was begun. Mr. Joseph Hirst, in a letter to the *London Athenæum* of August 22, 1885, gives an account and a diagram of what has been accomplished up to that date. We give a reproduction of the cut in figure 16 on the next page.

In Nov. 1884, a fine piece of masonry 50 met. long and 8 met. high was exposed to view in front of the temple. This must have served as a foundation for the eastern portico. The wall was of *poros* and went down to the solid rock, being in some places of seventeen courses of regular masonry. This wall has now been covered again.

Where the northern buttress E stands, an irregular line may be seen dividing the original wall of the *cella* from the newer wall of the portico built 120 years later. The older wall is whiter than the new, and is distinguished also by masons' marks,—M, N, Ω being commonest, though P and A occur frequently ligulate and sometimes askew. Thus Vitruvius' statement, that the portico was built by Demetrios Phalereus long after the original temple was planned by Iktinos, is confirmed.

From the front of the portico to the north-east of the temple, the recent excavations have shown three distinct kinds of walling. The first piece is of polygonal blocks of blue marble, cleverly fitted together. This wall is cut by foundation walls of the temple and portico, and partially masks them, and so must be of ancient date. It shows traces of fire, and may have belonged to the buildings destroyed by Xerxes. Farther from the temple, and running north and south, is another wall of fine squared white stones, drafted at the jointings, so as to look panelled. This wall is faced only on the east, and is filled in behind with earth so as to make a terrace, which may have belonged to the pre-Periklean temple. In that case, we see that this terrace faced due east, instead of south-east like the later structure. Further off again to the north has been discovered a thick wall of unbaked bricks, standing upon two courses of regular masonry. This wall seems to have been doubled, at a time later than its first erection, by the addition of a slighter wall on the inner side, the intermediate space being filled with rubble. The total width of it now is

4½ metres. We may remark that this wall is of great interest from the manner of its construction, and efforts should be made to preserve it from the weather [cf. JOURNAL, p. 46 seq.].

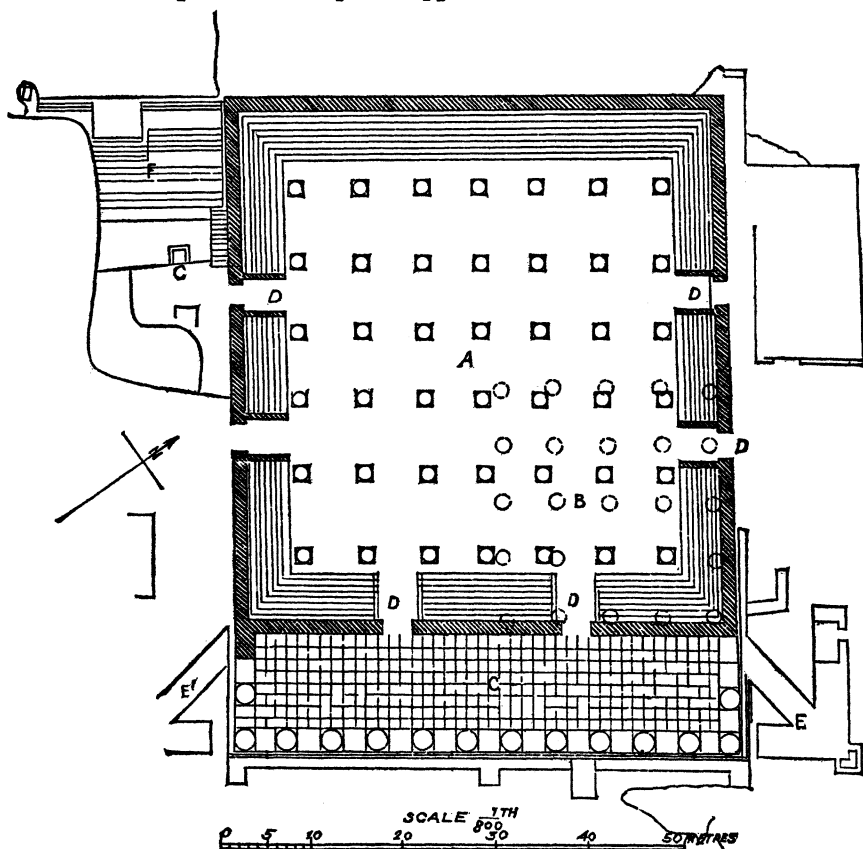


FIG. 16.—Plan of Temple of Eleusis, June, 1885.

Drawn to scale (half size) of plan by Doerpfeld, 1883, by Walter Rowley, C. E.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A Temple built by Perikles. | E Buttresses. |
| B Pre-Periklean Temple. | F Staircase. |
| C Portico. | G Niche. |
| D Entrances. | |

The temple itself may be described as a hall 55 m. square, divided into six or eight aisles by seven rows of six columns each. These columns were somewhat rude and of *poros*, 1½ m. in diameter. On some of the foundations a few feet of the original columns remain. On the sides of the tem-

ple, two on each of three sides, are openings for doorways. The back alone has no openings, being built against the side of the Eleusinian Akropolis. The rock of the hillside is roughly cut, at the back and for a little way on each side, into steps or seats for attendants or spectators. Just south of the temple a flight of steps is cut in the hillside leading up to a terrace, on which the worshippers might walk and refresh themselves.

It has often been supposed, from the appearance of the piles of rubbish, that the floor of the portico was higher than that of the temple. But the recent excavations have shown that the pavement of the temple was in reality about 25 centimetres higher than that of the portico, just enough to allow water to run off easily. Therefore the numerous theories of initiation-chambers and so forth must be abandoned. But M. Philios inclines to the opinion that the temple consisted of two stories, the lower $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. high, so that the second story would be on a level with the platform in the rock mentioned above. This interesting suggestion receives a sort of confirmation from Plutarch's statement that the lower columns of the temple were erected by one architect, the upper by another.

But perhaps the most interesting discovery of all those made recently, is that of the piers of the columns of the original temple of Eleusis destroyed by Xerxes. This temple occupied what is the north-east corner of the later temple, and its dimensions have been made out with considerable certainty. It was about 25 metres square, and apparently contained 25 columns, five rows of five columns each. It has not yet been made out with certainty whether it occupied exactly the north-eastern corner of the new temple, but present indications are that it did. [A note in the *Berl. Phil. Woch.* of Oct. 10, gives later information, showing that the older structure covered about half the site of the new, and occupied precisely its N. W. corner, so that the N. and W. walls of the two temples corresponded exactly].

We may mention that, at the foot of the staircase in the side of the Akropolis, there is a niche (marked G in the plan) large enough for a life-size statue or an altar. The plaster on its sides, which has a finely polished surface, is now fast crumbling away from exposure to the atmosphere.

EPIDAUROS.—The second stele of miraculous cures at Epidauros is translated by Salomon Reinach in the *Revue Archéologique* for May, pp. 265–270.—Cf. *JOURNAL*, p. 95.

KRETE.—The Porte has authorized the Italian government to proceed with a series of excavations in the island of Krete.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 29.

M. Halbherr, the discoverer of the Gortyna inscription, has laid bare additional portions of the wall in which the inscription was found, but

without further discoveries. Three statues have been found on the island, one of marble and about 2 metres high. They have been sent to a private museum at Herakleion, in Krete.—*Athenæum*, July 25.

NEMEA.—Several fragmentary inscriptions from the ruins of the temple of Zeus and a neighboring ruined chapel have been published by M. G. Cousin and M. F. Durrbach.—*Bull. de Corr. Hellén.*, May–Nov. 1885.

PEIRÆIUS.—On the east side of the ancient harbor called Zea by Kiepert, Munychia by others, have been found remains of a rectangular building 70 by 10 metres. The building was open in front, toward the sea, and closed behind by a finely-built wall. The space within was divided, by rows of columns and abutments in the wall behind, into compartments about 8 m. wide. All the columns have been broken off, at about 1.30 m. from the ground. In front and between the rows of columns is a space filled by a mass of masonry visible for a length of 10.40 by 3.30 m. wide, and sloping down toward the sea, which is 30 m. distant. Piers of stone extending straight out into the harbor can be seen along its edge, some exactly opposite such of the rows of columns as remain on the shore above them. Evidently, the building was what the Athenians called *νεώσοιχος*, a ship-house, and the inclined plane was used for drawing up the ships to their compartments under cover. Some 14 m. distant, behind and above this *νεώσοιχος*, a wall has been found, which may have belonged to some naval storehouse. All these remains attest the splendor of the Athenian naval constructions.—*Athenæum*.

TANAGRA.—There has recently been discovered in the necropolis here a tomb, on the walls of which were paintings in encaustic, representing a weaver, several household utensils, a horse, a landscape with houses, etc. These paintings are thought to date back as far as the III century B. C. They show great technical skill. A portion of the paintings, representing a room in a house, and a horse's head, have been transferred to the museum, in order that the colors may be preserved.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Sept. 18; *Athenæum*, June 20.

TIRYNS.—On August 10, Dr. Schliemann gave an account of his recent excavations at Tiryns, before the Archæological Society at Carlsruhe. The work was begun in April last and continued until the end of July, during which the greater part of the accumulated rubbish, which had previously been left undisturbed, was cleared away as far as the circuit walls. The first result was the determination, that the palace and the circuit walls were of the same age and built upon the same plan; this being proved by the harmony of the course-lines and the structural disposition. Several chambers were discovered of similar dimensions, about 9 feet square, roofed by false arches formed by projecting courses. These are supposed to have served as store-chambers; and the circumstance that

they exactly agree with corresponding chambers in the Byrsa of Carthage has led Schliemann to suppose that both Tiryns and Mykenai were Phœnician colonies. Only in one point do the chambers differ in the two localities,—the back wall of those at Tiryns is straight, at Carthage half-round. Another result of the work was the discovery of a great flight of steps on the west front, forming a second entrance to the citadel, narrower than that on the east side, and to be regarded as a sort of a sally-port. In the inner part of the palace was found a round sacrificial pit, by the altar of the main court. It is 90 centimetres deep and 1.20 m. wide. Numerous potsherds of the Mykenaian style were dug up, some bearing new motives of ornament; also a figurine and a spindle-whorl. In the S. E. corner were discovered a large number of small painted figures of gods, apparently a votive offering.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Aug. 22.

Dr. Dörpfeld has caused to be removed the vast heap of earth piled upon the walls built on the mound where the ancient palace-fortress stood. The immense size of the walls can now be appreciated. They are at least 40 ft. thick. The most recent discovery is an outer staircase of sixty steps, and a row of rudely vaulted chambers in the thickness of the wall, only twenty feet above the plain. This flight runs up the mound on the side of the sea. The steps are low and of easy ascent, like other very ancient Greek steps. The rooms are on the east side. The vaults are not true vaults, and are built of unhewn stones. The chambers may have served for soldiers or slaves.—*Athenæum*.

N.B.—Dr. Schliemann's book on Tiryns is just issued.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

BOLOGNA.—The tombs recently opened here (see JOURNAL, p. 234) belonging to the period between the v and the iii century B. C., are distinguished from other ancient Etruscan burial-places by a great number of sepulchral steles with bas-reliefs, containing figures of foot soldiers and knights, chariots drawn by winged steeds, Mercuries (Psychopompi); sometimes such subjects as a large ship surrounded by waves, or a siren with a fish's tail holding with her hands a large block of stone, which rests upon her head.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1885, i. p. 394.

CASTELLETO TICINO.—Continuation of the excavations already noticed on p. 234. Among the objects of importance was another *cista a cordoni* whose cover was in the form of a bronze cup with strange figures of winged animals and monsters like those on objects found in the territory of Este.—*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1885, p. 27.

CORNETO (TARQUINII).—The excavations undertaken on the territory of Corneto-Tarquinii last winter continued from Dec. 15 to February 1. They brought to light exclusively (with the exception of a few isolated tombs of the III or II cent. B. C.) *tombe a fossa* and *tombe a camera* of the earliest type of the Tarquinian necropolis, which Helbig denominates *tombe a corridoio*. These tombs consist of passages excavated in the rock with a barrel-vault, having a bench cut out along each long side, or sometimes one only, on the right. As these kinds of tombs are found together, it would seem that the earlier *tombe a fossa* continued in use for some time after the introduction of the *tombe a corridoio*; hence the objects contained in both are often identical, and make it easy to trace the transition. The *tombe a fossa* here discovered belong to a relatively late period, as is shown also by the fact of the absence of any coffins, the bodies being simply laid on the ground and protected by stone slabs. The greater part of the tombs found were untouched, and the undisturbed condition of their contents has made it possible to obtain a clearer insight into the burial customs of the Tarquinians, and into the use of several classes of objects concerning which there had been until now some doubt. The most important result of these excavations has been to throw light upon the development of the local ceramics. It is proved, (1) that the primitive manufacture, found in the earliest *tombe a pozzo*, was continued through the periods of the *tombe a fossa* and the *tombe a corridoio*, that is, until the sixth century B. C.; (2) that the manufacture of *bucchero nero* was slowly evolved from the ceramics of the *tombe a pozzo*, and was only well developed in the more recent *tombe a fossa*, beginning therefore only with the close of the seventh or during the course of the sixth century B. C. (the manufacture of figured vases began only after the importation of Corinthian vases to Tarquinii); (3) that the potters of Tarquinii began to use the lathe only in the sixth century B. C. Prof. Helbig gives a very detailed account of the character and contents of every tomb.—*Bullettino dell' Istituto*, May, 1885, pp. 114–128.

ESTE.—*Necropolis.*—The extensive explorations here are to be fully described by the Abbate Soranzo, but Sig. Orsi examines, in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto*, some few of the most important objects found on the Nazari estate.

FLORENCE.—Almost all the important vases in the Greco-Etruscan Museum have been photographed for the use of scholars.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 24.

KUME.—On a stele recently found here is an Oscan inscription, the fifth found in Kume. It is of far greater importance, on account of its length, than the others, which contain only proper names.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 322.

NEMI.—At the foot of the cliff on which Nemi stands, lies a flat rectangular piece of ground called “Il Giardino,” the site of the celebrated sanctuary of Diana Nemorensis. The *Giardino*, which is the property of Prince Filippo Orsini, is an artificial platform nearly 300 by 170 metres, supported on the side of the lake, 100 m. distant, by a substruction-wall with triangular buttresses. On the other sides the space is enclosed by a wall (supporting the slope above) ornamented with niches 4.45 m. in diameter and 5.90 m. distant from centre to centre. The whole rectangle faces the south. For more than a century and a half, discoveries have been made at *Il Giardino*. But recently Sir John Saville Lumley, the English Ambassador at Rome, has undertaken more extensive excavations, with most interesting results. The buildings on the platform were not regular, evidently having been erected at various times; nor have they been completely excavated as yet. But it is clear that the temple was prostyle-hexastyle, with channelled Doric columns. The material used is a hard *peperino*, so well worked that it is not easy to find the joints. North-west of the temple were the dwellings of priests and attendants, as well as the baths—for the Artemisium Nemorense was a famous hydro-therapeutic establishment. It appears that Diana was worshipped here as Lucina. This is shown by numerous statuettes; and it seems likely from the form of some of these that surgical diseases of various sorts were treated by the priests. Already about a thousand of these terra-cottas have been found. The ex-votos were exhibited on a vertical surface studded with nails, so arranged as to be easily inserted in holes in the backs of the images. For such images as could stand, a surface of little steps was arranged. When the images accumulated too much, the priests evidently picked out the poorer ones and buried them either in the *favissae* of the temple, or elsewhere in the sacred space. One of these *ripostigli* has been found, full of machine-made terra-cottas of no value. Among the objects found are *akroteria* from the roof of the temple, with bas-reliefs showing Diana the Huntress; ideal heads of men and women; hands, feet and legs; females nursing babies; small representations of horses, oxen, pigs, and birds; archaic iridescent black pottery; polychrome Italo-Greek vases; a polychrome glass vase; bronze statuettes and utensils, some bearing the name of Diana; many pieces of *aes rude* and of *aes grave signatum*; six or seven hundred coins of the Italo-Greek towns; some inscriptions on marble.

A most interesting recent discovery is that of a memorial chapel, 6 by 4½ met. The front is designed as a temple *in antis* with two columns in the middle and two pilasters at the corners. The columns are Doric, 3 ft. in diameter, with capitals of a single block of *peperino*, and brick shafts channelled and coated with red stucco in the Pompeian style. Originally the intercolumniations seem to have been open, but, later, marble screens

or *plutei* were put in. The pavement of the chapel is laid in black and white mosaic of the best period, with a border of festoons and garlands, and a tablet in the middle containing the following inscription:—"Marcus Servilius Quartus has given to Diana this temple beautifully ornamented (*alam expolitam*) and [break in inscription] everything which is within." Inside are many things: first, a stele about 1.60 m. high, bearing the bust of a lady—Fundilia Rufa. The head is described as very perfect in workmanship, and as showing a new and peculiar arrangement of the hair. Another stele, without bust, has the inscription, "Quintus Hostius Capito, son of Quintus, advocate." Another inscription mentions a gift to Diana from a certain Tontius. The *aes rude* discovered here shows at once the great antiquity of the temple. It must date from the traditional time of Rome. Perhaps its foundation was connected with the great work of draining the Lake of Nemi, which is not spoken of by any ancient writer, and yet is so stupendous that it must surely have attracted attention when it was carried out. It is noticeable that the platform of the temple must have been under water before the tunnel drained off the waters of the lake.—Rodolfo Lanciani, in *Athenæum*, Oct. 10. Cf. *Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 317–321.

S. OMERO.—Near the church of Santa Maria a Vico has been found a Latin inscription which shows that the ancient name of this site was Vicus Strament(arius) or Strament(icius), and that there existed here a temple of Hercules.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 167.

ORVIETO.—Comm. Gamurrini reports on an Etruscan construction and *sacrarium* brought to light in the midst of the vast necropolis of *Cannicella* at the foot of the rock on which Orvieto is built. In his opinion, the Etruscans, between the fourth and third century B. C. when the tombs around were already constructed, raised a longitudinal wall to sustain the ground above, and below it erected a sanctuary whose front was adorned with terra-cotta reliefs and small statuettes, and within which they established the worship of Venus *Primigenia*, similar to that of Astarte. When, in 489 A. U. C., the Romans besieged Volsinii (identified with Orvieto) this sanctuary was destroyed. There remain (1) a statuette of Venus, the type of whose head is archaic and Oriental rather than Greek, but whose figure shows the skill of an advanced art; (2) a beautiful altar; (3) architectural fragments of the façade, tympanum, etc.; (4) votive objects in terra cotta, statuettes, etc.; (5) some coins anterior to 490 A. U. C.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 33–39.

POMPEII.—In the *Via Nolana* have lately been discovered three mural paintings representing scenes of domestic life. The first shows a young Roman having his slave adjust his sandals, while two companions sit at a table drinking; the second, a young girl dancing to the flute, while a

naked slave brings refreshments; the third, a bacchic scene.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 3.

RIVOLI.—An interesting series of objects has been found here, related to those of Tarquinii, Bologna, Este, etc. This new series gives additional value to the many works of Etruscan type which have been found throughout this province, but do not retain any indication of their provenience.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 239.

ROME.—*Bronze Statue of Bacchus.*—A bronze statue found in the bed of the Tiber, Sept. 20, has been successfully raised. It was found in the mud with the feet uppermost. The workmen first struck the metal plinth, which, being hollow, was supposed to be a large bronze plate. But, on clearing the sand from below, the men quickly found the feet of the statue. It is a youthful Bacchus, a little under life-size (1.58 m.), the head with beautiful female head-dress, crowned with ivy leaves and berries: the two locks which rest on the shoulders are attached. The left arm is bent upward, the hand holding a long vine-crowned thyrsus. The right is extended a little outward, and probably held a patera. The face is turned very slightly to the right, and the weight of the body rests on the right leg, the left being bent at the knee, with only the ball of the foot and toes touching the ground behind. The statue is perfect with the exception that there is a clean fracture above the right ankle, and that the thyrsus is broken into three pieces, which have all been found. The work is of great beauty. As far as it is possible to form a judgment, coated as it still is in many parts with Tiber sand, it should be attributed to the Greco-Roman school of art. The face is strictly ideal, the line of the nose straight, and the mouth and chin are clearly and symmetrically modelled. The eyes are of *marmo palombino*, and the lips are inlaid with brass. Of the utmost importance is the discovery, behind the left knee, of the impress of a coin, which seems to be an *aureus* of the first century of the Empire, imprinted on the wax before fusion. From marks of soldering on the plinth it appears, that the god was accompanied by the figure of a panther crouching by his right leg. The statue was found where the works are going on for sinking the foundations of the middle pier of the bridge which is to connect the new street through the Regola, on one side, with the Trastevere, on the other, near the church of San Crisogono. This spot is but a short distance from the northern extremity of the island of San Bartolommeo; and as a portion, extending more or less to where the works are proceeding, was washed away during one of the inundations in the Middle Ages, it is probable that the statue may have been flung into the river from the northern point of that island, where stood a temple of Faunus, mentioned by Ovid in the *Fasti*. By the statue was found a bronze patera, 40 cent. in diameter, with an elegant

border.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Sept. 1885, p. 342–3; *London Times*, Sept. 25; *Cour. de l'Art*, Oct. 16, 1885.

Statue of a woman.—Behind the Scala Santa has been found a standing statue of a woman, 1.80 m. high, in Parian marble. The figure is clad in a tunic, with sandals on her feet, and her mantle falling from the back of the head over the lower portion of the body. The left hand, which rests against the left thigh, holds up the mantle, while the right elbow, left uncovered, is somewhat raised. The manner of treatment of figure and garments show this to be an excellent work of the beginning of the Empire.—*Cour. de l'Art*, May 1 and June 29.

Mausoleum.—Before the Porta Salara, nearly opposite the entrance to the Villa Albani and close by the old Via Salara, a large mausoleum has been uncovered: it belongs to the latest period of the Republic. Its complete excavation will require considerable time in consequence of its great size. It is supposed to be some 37 metres in diameter, or even larger than the Mausoleum of Caecilia Metella, which only measures 20 met. It is circular in form, and its outer wall of brown stone is a metre thick. A large piece of the elegant Ionic cornice has come to light, on which is seen the following inscription:—

V. M. LVCILIVS M. F. SCA. PAETVS
 TRIB. MILIT. PRAEF. FABR. PRAEF. EQUIT
 LVCILIA M. F. POLLA SOROR.

—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 11.

Roman house in the Via del Statuto.—In the interesting Roman house found in the Via del Statuto, near S. Maria Maggiore (see JOURNAL, vol. I. p. 239), further excavations have brought to light (1) a sort of apse forming part of a nymphaeum; (2) a triangular chamber adorned with paintings; (3) a square room which must have served as a library, and contained busts of celebrated men, among them Apollonios of Tyana, whose name can still be read on the wall; (4) the *lararium* already chronicled; (5) an underground sanctuary of Mithras. This last is in a state of perfect preservation. The relief of the god, immolating a bull, is *in situ* (see summary of *Bull. d. Comm. Arch. Com.* 1885, I.). In front were the seven *foculi* or *pirei*, symbols of the seven planets and the seven grades of initiation. A room for baths adjoined the sanctuary proper: its conduits are made of bricks stolen from the catacombs and bearing Christian inscriptions and emblems—the monogram of Christ, the palm and crown, doves. The antique lamps found here show the development of their forms. At first they had a ring for the thumb; then the disk of the ring is not pierced; finally nothing but a knob is found.—O. Marucchi in the *Rassegna* for September; *Cour. de l'Art*, May 1.

Archaic Necropolis.—A number of archaic tombs have been found in the *Via dello Statuto* belonging to the immense ancient necropolis which extended over the Esquiline, Viminal and Quirinal hills. This group is of especial interest because, being built under the foundations of the wall of Servius Tullius, it proves that this necropolis, even in its later period, to which this group belongs, is anterior to the *agger*. A careful study has been made of the whole question by M. S. de Rossi in a first article in the *Bull. d. Comm. Archeol. Com. di Roma*, 1885, No 1, of which a summary is given in this number of the JOURNAL.

Portico.—By the Sciarra palace have been found remains of a portico with fine columns of cipollino in position.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 70, 250.

Via Appia.—About three miles from the porta S. Sebastiano near the W. side of the *Via Appia*, there have been uncovered portions of a fine building of the second century comprising about ten bathing halls, lined with marble and with niches for statues.—*Ibid.* p. 71.

Summer Theatre.—In the terrace of the gardens of Maecenas a little summer theatre has been discovered. It is sunk in the ground, paved with bricks, surrounded by a double course of tiles, to prevent dampness, and lighted above by an open central lantern. This may have been covered with a *velum*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 5.

The works in the Tiber, by the side of the Farnesina, have brought to light several bits of ancient work. Among these are gold rings, a bas-relief, a patera with the maker's mark, and a Bacchus of red marble with eyes of enamel.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 28.

Among the *interesting objects lately found at Rome* are rings with bezel in the form of a clover-leaf; forks with two or three prongs (much older than the famous forks of Theodora); and a large travelling-litter, for eight porters, fitted up for sleeping, eating, drinking, and writing.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 5.

Removal of Antique Statues.—Some time ago the municipality of Rome had the two sphinxes at the foot of the ascent to the Capitol removed, and placed in the museum, while perfect copies were substituted for them. The same is to be done with the bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. Moulds have been prepared, and when the copy is ready the antique will be carried to the museum.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 21.

The *Museo Borgia* of the *Propaganda* has recently been enriched by a fine collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 19.

Museum of the Collegio Romano.—A collection of ethnological objects from Hindustan has been sent by Signor Giovanni Galliano to the *Collegio Romano* at Rome.—Signor Luigi Bruni of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, has given to the Prehistoric and Ethnographic Museum of the Collegio Romano his collection of Mexican antiquities.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 28.

New Museums.—Two new museums are being founded in Rome, one on the Coelian Hill, the other in the Baths of Diocletian. The former, called the *Museo Urbano*, will occupy a surface of 11,000 sq. met. in the botanical garden opposite *S. Gregorio in Monte Celio*, and is being built from the designs of engineer Sneider. At first only four halls will be built for the exhibition of the antiquities discovered since 1870, and to these will be added new discoveries as they are made. Here will be placed not only the many important works hidden away in store-houses, the recently-found ten sculptured sarcophagi of the Licinii (JOURNAL, p. 237–39), the two bronze statues of athletes (p. 236) and that of Bacchus (p. 443), but also the statues now exhibited in the wooden rotunda added, some years ago, to the Capitoline Museum, to receive the finds on the Esquiline.

The ministry of Public Instruction has just founded in the Baths of Diocletian, in the cloisters of Michelangelo, another museum: for this purpose the cloisters are to be slightly modified and raised several metres. Among the works already on exhibition here are the frescos discovered at the Farnesina, and the works of art brought to light during the works on the Tiber, or found on land belonging to the State.

We may also mention a third museum—not of originals but of casts—formed by Prince Torlonia. He entrusted its formation to Prof. W. Helbig, the well-known archæologist of the German Institute, giving him unlimited credit. The result is a very choice collection taken from all the large museums of Europe and covering the entire period of classic art, from the VI cent. B. C. to the Roman period.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Oct. 30 and Nov. 6, 1885.

SELINUS (SICILY).—Prof. Salinas calls attention to a recent discovery of early silver coins, many of them very archaic, made near this site and comprising 48 tetradrachms of Katana, Gela, Himera, Leontinos, Messana, Egesta, Selinus, Syrakuse, Athens, and Rhegion. Some of these are quite new (Himera) and others are extremely rare (Egesta, Gela, etc.). Seven of the Syrakusan coins bear names of artists. This treasury was probably hidden at the time of the first destruction of Selinus by the Carthaginians in 409 B. C., as not even the more recent of the coins can be posterior to that date.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 327.

SYRAKUSE.—On the occasion of the construction of the railway from Syracuse to Lycata some important work was undertaken in the necropolis of Fusco near Syracuse. This necropolis, known since 1874, is that used by the first Greek colonists, who established themselves at Ortygia in the eighth century B. C., and also by those at Akradina and Neapolis: it covers a surface of about three kilometres and adjoins the prehistoric necropolis of the aborigines. The tombs, all cut in the tufa, vary in size. The largest contain a sarcophagus. In some of the smaller tombs cylin-

drical cavities were made to contain ossuaries or large vases, covered by tufa. The numerous vases of every kind are all archaic. The figures are in incised outline, and are painted in black on a yellow ground; the subjects are either zones of animals and monsters, or human figures.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, pp. 49–54.

VETULONIA (near Colonna, prov. of Grosseto).—Since the discovery by Sig. Falchi of the site of this ancient city, it has become an important centre of excavations. Those undertaken at the *Poggio della Guardia* uncovered about four hundred *tombe a pozzo*, most of them more primitive than the similar ones at Tarquinii, not being as deep or as wide, and not containing the stone vases in which, there, the cinerary urns are placed; the urns at Vetulonia being placed simply at the bottom of the well. The contents of these tombs is also meagre as compared with those of Tarquinii. At various points in this region tumuli have been found raised on circular terraces formed of great granite blocks, and similar to examples in Maritime Etruria. On the *colle Baroneio* the Signori Guidi found a group of *tombe a pozzo* of a later period than most of the preceding, and similar in construction and contents to those at Tarquinii. Prof. Helbig calls attention to the light thrown upon the course of Etruscan emigration by the fact that Vetulonia exhibits an earlier stratum than does the territory of Tarquinii so far as it is at present known. Vetulonia, being at the North, must have been first occupied, and probably represents the civilization brought by the Etruscans from the other side of the Apennines.—*Bull. dell' Istituto*, June, 1885, pp. 129–135.

A report by Sig. Falchi and a long and minute diary of the excavations by Sig. A. Pasqui are published on pp. 98–152 of the *Notizie degli Scavi* for this year, accompanied by several plates. Sig. Falchi conjectures that this vast necropolis contains tens of thousands of tombs, and rivals in extent those of Bologna and Corneto-Tarquinii, while it surpasses them in antiquity.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

BOLOGNA.—The picture-gallery has at length, after a law-suit of twelve years, obtained the collection of the Marquis Giacomo Zambeccari. The collection contains, among others, works of Guercino, Palma, Paolo Veronese, Tintoretto, and Correggio.—*Cour. de l'Art*, May 1.

BRESCIA.—*Rotonda or Duomo Vecchio*.—The building of this famous circular church has hitherto been attributed to the early Lombard period: by some to 662–71; by others to c. 774; while the best authorities, like S. Quintino, Oderici, and especially Dartein, have considered it to belong to the IX century, and to about the year 838. All these con-

Cathedral.—The designs which are to be consulted by the artists who will compete for the restoration of the façade have been finished, and the program for the competition, in which artists of all nationalities are invited to take part, will soon be published.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 13.

RAVENNA.—King Humbert has signed an act, establishing at Ravenna a Byzantine Museum. The municipality of Ravenna will furnish the ground for the new museum, and the State will erect the building. The Library and Museum of *Classe* will give, the first, its rich collection of sculptures, its rare Byzantine antiquities, and its famous golden breast-plate; the second, its large and fine collection of arms and armor, mostly of the VI cent. A. D.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Sept. 11 and 18.

ROME.—The Pope has just placed in one of the galleries of the Library of the Vatican the works of art inherited by him from Cardinal de Falloux. Among the objects are a picture by Pinturicchio, a terra-cotta by Luca della Robbia, a Christ attributed to Giovanni da Bologna, and an important series of objects of the Middle Ages.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 19.

New courses in Archæology.—The initiation by the Roman Historical Society of these courses relating to the archæology and history of mediæval Rome is of the utmost importance, as will be seen from a simple reproduction of the program: all the professors are well-known and trained masters in each specialty.

Practical Course of the Methodology of History, for the year 1885, initiated by the *R. Società Romana di Storia Patria*:—

1. *Paleography*: G. Levi for codices, and F. Carta for ornamentation.
2. *Diplomatics*: E. Stevenson.
3. *Mediæval Latin and Dialects of the Roman province*: E. Monaci.
4. *History of law and administration in the Roman province during the Middle Ages*: F. Schupfer and C. Corvisieri.
5. *History of mediæval Art in the province of Rome*: G. B. Giovenale.
6. *Criticism of historical sources*: U. Balzani and O. Tommasini.
7. *Topography*: G. Tomassetti.
8. *Historiography*: G. Cugnoni.
9. *Bibliography*: G. Manzoni.

In this year's ARCHIVIO Sig. G. Tomassetti begins the second part, or rather volume, of his learned and exhaustive treatise on the mediæval topography and monuments of the Roman Campagna, entitled, *Della Campagna Romana nel Medio Evo*.—*Archivio della R. Soc. Rom. di Storia Patria*, 1885, fasc. I-II. p. 255.

FORZA D'AGRÒ (SICILY).—*Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul*.—Prof. Salinas calls attention to the Greek inscription over the door of the fine and well-preserved church, which gives 1171-72 as the date of the building, and 'Ο πρωτομάρτυρ Γεράρδος ὁ Φράγκος, "Gerard the Frank," as its

architect. This is the first documentary proof we have of the existence of Norman architects in Sicily.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1885, p. 86.

VENICE.—In removing the pavement from above an old tomb in the *chiesa de' Miracoli*, which is now being restored, a beautiful bas-relief representing the Last Supper was found.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 28.

VANDALISM IN ITALY.

FLORENCE.—The work at the *Mercato Vecchio* has lately involved the demolition of the buildings between the *vie Caliniera* and *dei Speciali* and the *piazza dei Tre Re*. This has led to the discovery of mediæval and ancient substructures which are demolished as soon as found. An alley was discovered running from the *via dei Pittori* to the *Albergo della Coroncina*, bordered by low doors of the XIV century opening into well-vaulted halls whose substructures were enormous walls formed of squared blocks belonging to the Roman constructions of this quarter, the most ancient of the city. The destruction of these remains of great interest for the topography of ancient Florence, without even any record being made, is deplorable.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, I. p. 406.

In the *Via Nazionale* there is a niche or *tabernacolo*, which is one of the most remarkable of Luca della Robbia's terra-cottas. Recently a young man was set to cleaning this work of art. He placed a ladder against the head of one of the Apostles. The head fell to the pavement and was dashed to pieces.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 21.

ROME.—A correspondent of the *Courrier de l'Art* (Aug. 28) says that, among the buildings condemned to destruction by the re-building of the city, are the palace and tower of the Anguillara. These buildings, in the Trastevere, are precious remains of mediæval architecture, the tower dating perhaps as early as the XIII cent. The architecture is throughout of the character peculiar to the Guelphs, to which party the Anguillara family belonged. Efforts are being made by prominent people in Rome to save these interesting remains. It is suggested that a square should be laid out about them, and that the building should be used for a museum, to relieve the older museums of the city, which are overcrowded.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 28.

VITERBO.—*Violation of the remains of Clement IV.*—The tomb of Pope Clement IV (1265–68), in the church of Santa Maria de' Gradi, was broken open at night, on the 19th of last May, by the secretary of the municipality and the city engineer, with a band of workmen, who also opened the wooden coffin which they found within the sarcophagus. The next morning they returned, accompanied by the sub-prefect and the syndic, took the corpse out of the coffin, tore off from the body the pontifical ring, gloves, and sandals, cut off all the embroidered parts of the

rich and artistic robes, huddled the remains into a box and sent it off to the municipal buildings. All this was done without any official report being made. Such an act of brutal vandalism ought to be punished by the law.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, III. p. 406; *Amer. Architect*, July 11, from the Italian journal *La Stampa*.

MALTA.

Phœnician Inscription.—At the Catacomb of San Paolo at Rabato, Notabile, Dr. Caruana recently found a Phœnician inscription (8 by 7 ins.). It was engraved upon the jamb separating the first two cells on the right side of the entrance-corridor. It is on limestone, and much injured: still, Prof. Sayce, from an indistinct squeeze, was able to distinguish the first word as *Baal*; adding, "the inscription is quite sufficient to prove that the tomb to which it belongs was the tomb of a Phœnician, constructed before the Christian era; and, considering the rarity of Phœnician tombs and the questions that have been raised respecting their identification, this is itself a matter of great importance." This remark extends to the whole group of tombs, as Dr. Caruana has observed traces and fragments of other Phœnician inscriptions on the walls of the same gallery (14½ ft. long, 3¾ ft. wide, and 5 ft. high) near some of the other cells, two of which open out on its right, and one on its left side, while two others open out of a room (9¾ ft. by 7½ ft.) at the end of the gallery.

Engraved Gem.—Mr. A. Camillieri discovered an agate of the best Greek workmanship. *Obverse*: Apollon and Artemis in the centre, with the signs of the zodiac around the edge. *Reverse*: a lion grasping the head of a bull; around, the inscription ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ.—*These items have been kindly furnished by the Hon. John Worthington, U. S. Consul at Malta.*

FRANCE.

AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR.—A temple of Mars Lehnunus, a Gallic divinity, has been found here. M. Taillebois has described this interesting discovery in a brochure.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Sept. 18.

BESANÇON.—In this ancient town, the *Vesontio* of the time of Julius Cæsar, the interesting identification of the *Monticulus Capitolii* of Marcus Aurelius' time was made by M. Castan some little time ago. The Capitolium, an artificial rock eight and a half metres in elevation above the ancient level, was piled up in imitation of the Tarpeian Rock at Rome. The archæological novelty lies, however, in another part of Besançon, near the Rue des Arènes, a street which has preserved its name almost unchanged from the Roman time. It was already known that ruins of the adjacent *arena* or amphitheatre had been displaced by Vauban late

in the seventeenth century (1678), to make room for his fortifications. Last July, in enlarging the courtyard of a barrack, the workmen pushed toward the walls of Vauban. Their excavations revealed massive curving walls connected by equally massive walls radiating at right angles to the curving galleries of the amphitheatre. The remains promise to be more important than those of Padua. Vauban, indeed, destroyed much of the ancient structure; but the eastern parts of the outer walls remain, the grand entrance and main staircase, the *vomitoria*, and three of the oval galleries just mentioned. The area thus far uncovered is perhaps 1,500 square metres, and much more remains hidden by Vauban's great wall which rises over the western foundations of the amphitheatre. When this now useless rampart is thrown down, as some day it must be, to provide new room and a boulevard for this growing city, a much completer restoration of the Roman *arena* will be possible. At present three architectural epochs are represented upon the same spot: first, the *arena*; then, a beautiful mortuary chapel of the year 1301; lastly, the massive wall of Vauban, cutting through Roman masonry and mediæval cemetery, and using the materials of each. The discovery of this little chapel, *Saint-Jacques dans les Arènes*, is one of considerable interest: completely inhumed for centuries, it was completely preserved. It is of the purest style of pointed architecture; even the frescoes upon its walls need but a little restoration. In this chapel many tombstones had been piled at the time of Vauban. The upper one, carved in a very pure style, represents the full-length figures of two ladies, probably of Italian origin, named Bienvenue or Benvenuto: the date of sepulture is 1328. A larger stone below this is ornamented with portraits of a family whose name has not as yet appeared. The municipal council has already voted money to remove the débris of the excavations, and the work will be carried on under the scholarly and judicious direction of MM. Castan and Ducat.—N. Y. *Evening Post*, Aug. 27.

BLOIS.—*Royal Castle.*—Near the *tour de l'Observatoire* which formed part of the old *château* of the XIII century, there has been discovered the staircase leading to the subterranean halls of the ancient fortifications; also the walls of the fortifications which, passing through the palace of Gaston d'Orléans and the dungeon, join the *tour des oubliettes*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 13, 1885.

CHOULANS.—The works on the railway at Trion (St.-Just) have led to the finding of a Roman cemetery. The monuments are of cubic form with sculptured Doric friezes, bases with mouldings, and cornices: they consist of a solid basement with sepulchral chamber, and above this an open square chamber with an altar, surmounted by a circular lantern to contain the statue of the defunct. *Revue Arch.*, May, 1885, p. 330.

LYON.—The Archæological Society has undertaken to remove from the Saône certain large Roman slabs of stone, bearing inscriptions, which were thrown into the river in the XII century to make a dike. Several of the slabs have already been removed. One of the inscriptions informs us that a part of the public buildings of Lyon in the I and II centuries were constructed by a contractor of Trèves. It is interesting to find that there existed in the Roman Empire large firms of contractors for public works, which extended their operations far and wide.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 5.

An inscription of the II century, found at Lyon, mentions the name of Constantinius Aequalis as exercising the profession of *barbaricarius*, one who embroidered figures of men and animals with threads of gold and various colors. His rich tomb shows him to have been a man of fortune and high social position.—*Rev. Arch.*, May, 1885, pp. 329–330.

MARSON (Marne).—At the sitting of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*, of July 3, 1885, M. Alexandre Bertrand called attention to recent discoveries of Gallic burial-places made at this place by M. Auguste Nicaise. The finds include bracelets, swords, vases, *torques*, etc. M. Nicaise presents the hypothesis that the *torques* was worn only by women. In 2,500 cases where the bones of warriors were found, no *torques* accompanied them.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 10.

PARIS.—*Chapel of St. Julien-le-Pauvre*.—Admirers of mediæval architecture will be pleased to learn that the public may be at last permitted to admire the charming chapel of *St. Julien-le-Pauvre*, among the buildings connected with the old *Hôtel-Dieu*. Red tape has hitherto kept closed this admirable bit of early Pointed architecture, contemporaneous with the choir of *Notre Dame*. The *Commission des Monuments Historiques* has decided to appropriate the chapel for a museum of old Paris.—*Chronique des Arts*, Oct. 31.

Chapel of St. Agnan.—This curious and venerable monument is menaced with destruction. It is situated at No. 19 *rue des Ursins*, beside *Notre Dame*, and is now a dyer's shop, lined from vault to floor with shelves and piles of goods. The chapel, which is attributed to the year 1118, and was built by the Chancellor Etienne de Garlande, consists of three bays with ogival vaults, separated by semi-circular *plate-bande* arches. The arches rest upon clustered columns of three engaged shafts, with capitals of varied design, including animal and vegetable subjects. On some of the capitals appears a *fleur de lis* of which the lance-head form suggests that the origin of this emblem of royalist France may have been the javelin of the old Franks. The *Commission des Monuments Historiques* is doing what it can to secure the preservation of this inter-

esting relic of the Middle Ages.—*Chron. des Arts*, Oct. 31; *Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 20, 1885.

The Museum of St. Germain has obtained a number of bronzes found in Gaul, among them a Roman *eques* from Orange, and a Diana seated on a boar, from the Ardennes. The figure of the goddess resembles that of the goddess Arduinna upon a bas-relief dedicated at Rome by one of the Remi.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 19.

At the *École de Médecine* on the rue Antoine-Dubois, workmen have unearthed some bas-reliefs in stone with allegorical figures, which apparently belonged to the chapel of the *Cordeliers*: they are accompanied by Latin inscriptions in characters of the XII century.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Sept. 18.

THE LOUVRE.—*The old Louvre*.—During the alterations which have been made in the Louvre about and beneath the *Salles des Cariatides*, *de la Vénus de Milo*, and *de Melpomène*, a portion of the old Louvre, hitherto hidden, was discovered. It has been arranged as a memorial of the old Louvre, and has been named the *Salle Philippe-Auguste*. There are remains of an ancient tower, portions of Romanesque vaults and arches, sculptures, a mediæval tiled pavement, and other objects. Some of the human bones found near the ancient chapel of the palace have been placed there.—*Chron. des Arts*, Oct. 31.

The Egyptian Museum of the Louvre will soon be extended by the opening of two new halls appropriated to recent acquisitions. These have been arranged by M. Eugène Revillout.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

Demotic MSS.—The Louvre has recently been enriched by a very important collection of Demotic papyri, dated in the reigns of Psammetichus, Apries, and Amasis. By this acquisition the Louvre obtains the finest series of Demotic MSS. in the world. They belonged to the Pschelschon family, and illustrate not only Egyptian history from Bocchoris (715 B. C.) to the Arabian conquest, but also the whole history of the development of demotic writing.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 28; *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Oct. 17.

The Gallery of the Gladiators at the Louvre, which has been closed to the public for nearly two years, has been reopened.

The Diane à la Biche in the Louvre has been removed from the large gallery on the ground floor to the Lacaze Gallery. The *Courrier de l'Art* remarks that none of the antiques, not even the Venus of Melos, are well placed in the galleries of the ground-floor. But the Lacaze Gallery is splendidly lighted, and is in every way adapted for the reception of famous statues.

Antique Bronzes.—The Louvre acquired at the sale of the noted Gréau collection twenty antique bronzes, among them the celebrated bounding

bull, found at Autun; a charming figure of Mercury, similar in style to the reduced Hermes of Praxiteles already in the Louvre; a figure of Apollon, of great delicacy of style, found at Patras at the same time with the famous Marsyas of the British Museum; and the figure of a Greek warrior with helmet and cuirass encrusted with silver, of best art, found at Tarentum.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 19; Aug. 2 and 7.

Collection of Pre-Raphaelite Paintings.—The Louvre, which is so deficient in works of the early schools, has just made a first step towards supplying this need. A small collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings being for sale, M. de Ronchaud, the director, and M. Turquet, under-secretary of State, made fruitless efforts to obtain the credit necessary for its purchase. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, hearing of the difficulty, suggested a subscription, and himself contributed 40,000 fr. His example was followed by the Baroness Nathaniel and MM. Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild, and by many other lovers of art, so that the sum necessary for the purchase was finally collected on Sept. 20th. The collection thus given consists of, (1) *The Dead Christ*, by CARLO CRIVELLI, which belonged to the Gallery of Malmaison; (2 and 3) *The Annunciation*, by FRA ANGELICO, from the Hamilton collection; (4) *The Annunciation*, belonging to the SCHOOL OF BRUGES; (5) *The Virgin at the well*, by SANDRO BOTTICELLI; (6) *St. George*, by LUCAS GASSEL; (7) *The Virgin with the Lily*, by HUGO VAN DER GOES, painted by him for Giovanni Grimaldi.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 6 and 13, 1885.

PETIT-MARS (Loire-Inférieure).—M. Léon Maître has conducted excavations which have brought to light the foundations of a hippodrome 223 by 174 metres. A Roman road has been found, also, leading in the direction of the Loire. The quantity of remains of Roman villas points to the neighborhood of a city; remains of a theatre which could seat 4,000 persons, numerous ornaments, and pieces of pottery have likewise been found. No inscription from which a date can be deduced has, as yet, been recognized.—*Chron. des Arts*, Oct. 31.

SAINTE-COLOMBE-LÈS-VIENNE (ISÈRE).—Two beautiful mosaic pavements have been discovered here. One, with a vase represented in the middle and fishes in the corners, is 3 metres long by 2 in width; the other, finer in design and livelier in coloring, with flying birds, among them a parti-colored parrot, is 4 metres by 3. It is known that opposite Vienne, on the banks of the Rhône, several Roman villas were situated, and it is from one of these that the mosaics came. Other objects were found with them, especially a very beautiful head of Minerva in mosaic.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 11.

SPAIN.

CARMONA.—*Roman Necropolis.*—The excavations which have been going on here for some time have been brought to a close, and with the objects found a museum has been formed. More than 200 tombs have been explored: many are extensive, including inside passages, hall for incineration, furnace, and funerary chamber: the most remarkable is a circular mausoleum of considerable size. Sig. Roda y Dolga, who has reported on the discoveries, thinks they belong to the II and IV centuries A. D., and that both pagans and Christians were buried in the tombs.—*La Cultura*, Aug. 1-15, p. 532.

SWITZERLAND.

BERINGEN.—The *Historisch-antiquarische Verein* of Schaffhausen has undertaken excavations at Beringen. Traces have been discovered of two large Roman buildings of the first or second century.—*Academy*, Sept. 12, p. 175.

BELGIUM.

TOURNAI.—*Cathedral.*—The demolition of the two large marble altars in the transept has unmasked two important series of Romanesque frescos dating from c. 1200. That in the N. transept covers a surface 10 met. high by 3 wide, and is divided into seven horizontal zones. The subject is the legend of St. Margaret of Antioch. The corresponding fresco in the S. transept has not yet been uncovered. It is known to represent the Heavenly Jerusalem, and the scene above is thought to be the Last Judgment.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, III. p. 406.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—*The Berlin Museum* has just been enriched by a fine head of Athena, of natural size, bearing traces of polychromy on the marble.

The Museum has obtained from the Duke of Marlborough Sebastiano del Piombo's Santa Dorothea, and two works by Rubens—the Bacchante, and Andromeda delivered by Perseus. The latter is one of the pictures found in Rubens' studio at the time of his death.

An illuminated genealogical MS. of the XVI century has recently been discovered here. It contains not less than one hundred and fifty miniatures in oil by artists not hitherto known,—Lessnipp, H. Schmidt, Ed. Wittjequast, and others. Most of the paintings are of great delicacy and are executed on thin leaves of gold or silver.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 17 and 24; July 31.

BONN.—During some recent work of restoration in the Cathedral at Bonn, a Roman votive stone, 2 m. high and 80 cent. broad, was brought to light. It contains a dedication for the well-being of the emperor

Antoninus Pius (138–161 A. D.), whose name is still to be read at the beginning. It was erected by the order of Claudius Iulianus, a personage known from ancient writers and monuments.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Sept. 5.

HOMBURG.—The clearing out of a cauldron-shaped well near Homburg has resulted in the discovery of some interesting remains of the Roman period, such as objects of wood, iron, and ivory, writing tablets, a rake of beech-wood with iron teeth, a horse-shoe of the oldest style, etc. Especially noteworthy are 21 pieces of well-tanned Roman sandals and shoes, of which some are made out of a single piece of leather, part being cut for the right foot, part for the left. The soles are fastened partly with iron, partly with wooden, nails. The objects have been presented to the Saalburg museum at Homburg.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, June 6.

KIRCHHEIM A. ECK.—There were recently found here two skulls of the neolithic age. One, in a good state of preservation, belonged to a woman with a narrow, low forehead, and strongly brachycephalic. The other is badly injured, but appears also to have been brachycephalic. With the former were found some pieces of vessels with thick walls and border ornaments, and others of finer material figured with leaves; also, some well-wrought stone chisels.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 11.

NÜRNBERG.—The famous Church of S. Sebald is reported to be in danger of going to ruin, and can be saved only by a restoration which may cost 800,000 mks. A society has been organized in the city to collect this sum.—*Mittheil. d. K. K. Oest. Museums*, Nov. 1, 1885, p. 536.

OBRIQHEIM.—The excavations in the Frankish burying-ground belonging to the period from the V to the VII cent. A. D., have been continued with abundant results. One grave contained a corpse which, to judge from the humerus, must have been more than eight feet in length. Armor, weapons, ornaments, utensils of varied description, and a few coins, one with the inscription DN . BADULIA . REX, have rewarded the explorers.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 11.

REGENSBURG.—*Roman Fortress.*—Near the famous Bischofshof, to the north of the Cathedral, some Roman remains of great interest have been discovered. Regensburg was the site of an ancient Roman fortress, *Castra Regina*, and the north front of the mediæval Bishop's palace, parallel with the Danube, is on the wall of this fortress, which an inscription of the *P. P. Dextra* establishes as of the time of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus. During the present summer the discovery was made of the *Porta Praetoria* of this camp,—the foundations, and the arch-way 3 met. high, remaining. The width of the gate is 4 m., and the construction is of massive stones forming a vault which rests on a simple, but much injured cornice. The arch stands at a distance of 7 m. from two towers (*propugnacula*) which flank it on either side. The thickness of the tower wall is

7½ m., and 11 m. of its length have been laid bare. The whole gate-building occupies a length of more than 30 m. Foundations from 8 ft. to 10 ft. thick connect the gate with the east tower, but only a few large square stones remain of the walls of the west tower.

Roman Baths.—Besides this important find, a further discovery has been made at Regensburg, near the Nürnberg and Angolstadt railway station, of some well-preserved remains of Roman baths. These must have extended to a length of 54 m. Already a breadth of from 17–18 m. has been laid bare. A large hall has been discovered (19½ by 16 m.) having in the middle an open water-reservoir (9.80 by 8 m.) of concrete. Through an entrance 1.75 m. wide one enters an unheated apartment (6 m. by 5.60 m.). This opens into a smaller heated room (2.50 m. by 3 m.) which served for undressing. The *frigidarium* (6 m. by 3.75 m.) is reached from a vestibule by some steps. Going west from the vestibule one gets to the *tepidarium* (6 by 9 m.), thence to the *caldarium* (9.20 m. by 6½ m.), with a semi-circular piscina (rad. 2¼ m.) supported by two massive columns. There are two heating ovens (*præfurnia*), one (3.50 m. by 8.50 m.) to the west of the *caldarium*, the other (6.30 by 2.30 m.) to the north of the *tepidarium*, with a chamber attached for fuel (6.30 m. by 2.30 m.). The *caldarium*, *tepidarium*, and dressing-room are furnished with hypocausts of the usual form, and are connected by flues with the *præfurnia*. The stamps on the bricks show that these baths were built by the *Cohors I* (Flavia) *Canathenorum*; and it is probable, from the coins found in the ruins, that these date from the first half of the second century A. D. The building was probably destroyed at the beginning of the Marcoman war, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 10.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CARNUNTUM (DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG).—The excavations, begun here some time ago, are being continued, in order to disengage entirely the remains of the Roman fortress, where Marcus Aurelius lived so long and composed his *Meditations*. Already the forum has been cleared, together with the remains of several temples near by, especially a temple of Mithras. A fine statue of Hercules, and many smaller objects dating from the second and third centuries A. D., have been found. The forum, in the centre of the fortress, is a construction surrounded with columns and pillared halls, and enclosed on the S. by several sanctuaries, and on the W. by numerous chambers. Between the fortress and the “Heidenthor,” a square tower was discovered. Among the smaller objects was a gold clasp with inscription, a silver spoon, a marble and a terra-cotta head, two torsi, arms, inscriptions, glass vases, and pottery.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Aug. 14;

Mittheil. d. K. K. Oest. Museums, Nov. 1, 1885, p. 535; *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, Oct. 31.

UTTENDORF.—In one of three mounds explored was found the skeleton of a Teutonic warrior: in the centre of the mound was his gold diadem (?), on the W. side his chariot and lance, and on the E. two vases and a number of bronze ornaments.—*La Cultura*, Aug. 1-15, p. 528.

VIENNA.—Among the recent discoveries in the Fayoum papyri at Vienna is a short fragment of a Gospel which differs from Matthew (xxvi. 30-34) and Mark (xiv. 26-30) far more than these from each other, though it approaches nearer to Mark. Another consists of the remains of a papyrus manuscript of Plato's *Gorgias*, of the II century A. D., with variants from the received text, and written in the fairest Alexandrian caligraphy. The collection has now furnished specimens from Homer (over 200 verses), Theokritos, Thukydides, Aristotle and Plato, and is especially rich in materials for fixing the dates of the Imperial period. Latin papyri are rare, but have reached the number of 38. Hebrew epigraphy has been enriched by specimens at least two hundred years older than any hitherto known, and to the Arabian has been contributed an additional piece belonging to the first century of the Hegira.

A large number of fragments from the same Fayoum library are in the possession of the Berlin Museum, and some parts of them have already been published. Of these fragments some 2500 are known to be Greek, 500 to 600 Arabic, 300 Coptic, 100 Pehlevi, 40 Demotic, 22 Hebrew, 10 Coptic-Arabic cypher, 7 Greek shorthand, 3 Latin parchment, 3 Syrian papyri, 1 Hieratic.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, July 11.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Beneath a mosque in the Salma-Tomruk quarter has been discovered a church which must have been entirely covered with frescos, judging from the many that remain; among which are an *Ecce Homo* (?), a Virgin, and a John the Baptist.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Nov. 13.

ROUMANIA.

TOMI-KUSTENDJÉ (Dobroucha).—On this site, on the borders of the Black Sea, have been discovered a number of coins bearing, on one face the words *Metropolis Ponton Tomeos* with the winged figure of Jupiter, on the other the effigy of an Emperor, e. g. Gordian, Caracalla, Maximianus, Constantine, etc. This and other discoveries seem to prove that this city is the ancient Tomi, where the poet Ovid lived. Forty of these coins have been presented by M. Remus Opreanu to Sig. Bruto Amante,

who has given twenty to the municipality of Rome, and an equal number to Sulmona, the poet's birthplace.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Oct. 16.

RUSSIA.

KIEFF.—The *Vossische Zeitung* reports that lately, when the foundations were being cleared for a building close to the St. Sophia Church at Kieff, the workmen came upon some weapons, colored earthenware, and an urn, all in excellent condition. The urn contained a set of female ornaments in perfect preservation, the importance of which consists less in their antiquity (probably the tenth or eleventh century) than in their completeness. The urn was well fastened and had evidently never been disturbed. Along with other articles there were nine old square silver coins known as "grivna." There is a complete head-dress, consisting of a lace work of indescribable intricacy, but which has been kept in its original position by silver plates to which it is sewn. The silver plates are oblong, surrounding the head and forming a sort of diadem. A quantity of silver and gold pendants were suspended all around these plates; the pendants which would come over the ears being much larger than the others. There were silver bracelets and necklaces; and a gold ring, which is not soldered, but welded, and probably belongs to even an older date than the other objects. There was a considerable quantity of other silver and gold ornaments, chiefly pendants, many of which show extremely fine filagree work. The larger gold objects are of the class known as *cloisonné* work. All the ornaments show finish and taste; and if they are of native origin, they are evidence of the perfection to which the arts had been brought in Russia nine centuries ago.—*Saint James' Gazette*, Sept. 12.

NORWAY.

The completion of the great work of Prof. Olaf Rygh, keeper of the Christiania Museum, entitled *Norske Oldsager*, (London, Sampson Low & Co., 4to.) will now greatly facilitate the study of Norwegian pre-Christian antiquities.

HOPPERSTAD.—The process of restoring a characteristic old wooden church at Hopperstad, in the Harges district of Sogne, has brought to light an interesting Norwegian mediæval relic. In a closed niche, a book, consisting of six wax tablets, was found, carefully enclosed in a casket of wood and leather. The tablets are of boxwood covered with wax, each tablet having a thin border, which, while preventing the tablets from adhering, have kept them in excellent preservation. The contents are chiefly drawings, made by a fine style, representing scenes from village and rural life. At the end there is a large catalogue

in Latin of various kinds of animals, with a translation into old Norwegian ; and from this it has been conjectured that the greater portion of the book dates from the close of the XIII cent. But there are indications that a part of the book is of earlier date. The tablets are fastened together at the back, and the cover is carved and inlaid with small pieces of differently-colored woods. The book has been placed in the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Christiania, and it is intended to publish it shortly in fac-simile.—*St. James' Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.—ALNWICK ABBEY.—The Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland by digging on the site of Alnwick Abbey has been able to trace with accuracy the position of the church, chapter-house, refectory, cloisters, and other buildings of Alnwick.—*Academy*, Sept. 5.

ARUNDEL.—The Duke of Norfolk is beginning the restoration of the ancient choir at Arundel, generally called the Fitz Alan chapel. The part now undertaken is the wooden vaulted ceiling, most of which fell in the 18th century.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 12.

BATH.—Further excavations near the site of the recently explored ancient baths have revealed a second Roman structure, similar to the one discovered before, and of circular form.

BRACKLEY.—In beginning the restoration of the church of St. Peter, a fresco was discovered, which must have been painted in the XIII century. It represents a Descent from the Cross.—*Cour. de l'Art*, June 26.

LEICESTER.—On Jewry Wall street remains of Roman pavement have been found.—*Cour. de l'Art*, July 10.

LONDON.—British Museum.—The Trustees of the British Museum will soon publish their collection of the works of Italian engravers from Finiguerra to Marc Antonio, the preparation of which they have entrusted to Mr. R. Fisher.

Owing to the refusal of the Treasury to grant funds for the enlargement of the Elgin Gallery, Mr. C. T. Newton has resigned his charge of the Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum. Mr. Newton's resignation is definitive. He will hold his office until the end of the year. He will continue to occupy the chair of archæology in University College.—*Cour. de l'Art*, April 24 ; July 3 and 10.

OXFORD.—The Ashmolean Museum has received a bequest from Mr. John Henry Parker of 500 designs of Ancient Rome, and 3,400 historical photographs of Rome and the rest of Italy.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Apr. 24.

SCOTLAND.—ABERDEEN.—The Senate of the University has decided to form a Museum of the antiquities of Aberdeenshire and the North of Scotland.—*Cour. de l'Art*, Apr. 24.

WALES.—CAERLEON AND CAERWENT.—The Cambrian Archæological Association at Newport at a recent meeting proposed the formation of a committee and of a fund for systematic excavation on the sites of Caerleon and Caerwent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STONE RUINS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.—At a recent meeting in Albany of the National Academy of Sciences, MAJ. J. W. POWELL read a paper *On the stone ruins of the Colorado and the Rio Grande*, giving the results of his travels and explorations this summer in the south-west portion of the United States. The sites of six or seven hundred ruins of stone villages have been found, varying greatly in character. The older ruins are at the north. Near the Mexican border are twenty-nine villages now inhabited. The newer buildings contain many more rooms than the old ones, increasing from two to five up to a hundred. The several classes of stone dwellings are those on the plain, those on the cliffs, which are not cave-dwellings, the cave-dwellings proper, and the underground dwellings. The building art among the Indians of the San Francisco mountains and of the *Rio Grande del Norte* developed in this line, (1) dwellings on the plains; (2) cliff-dwellings; (3) caves; (4) pueblos.

Major Powell discovered in New Mexico, near California mountain, what he pronounces to be the oldest human habitation upon the American continent. It consists of some sixty groups of villages of about twenty houses each, excavated in huge beds of lava, where the rooms are lined with a species of plaster, and contain objects which show a more primitive type than those of the cliff-houses. In a niche was found a small carved figure resembling a man done up, like an Egyptian mummy, in a closely woven fabric which at a touch of the hand turned to dust.—*American Architect*, Nov. 28, 1885.

MOUNDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.—Mr. T. H. Lewis, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has this year, in prosecuting his archæological researches concerning the mounds of the North-West and their contents, made very extensive instrumental surveys of the ancient earth-works there. During the eight months that the out-door season lasted, or until the 4th of December, he has surveyed and described over 2,200 of such structures, of which 106 belong to the class called "imitative" or "effigy." The extent of country explored for this purpose reaches from Dubuque and Prairie du Chien on the south to beyond the falls of the St. Croix river on the north.

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